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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Discussion.

Speeches of Senators Schurz Carpenter and Cole—The President Interviewed by National Board of Trade Committee—The Tariff Discussion in the House—Judge Strong's First Decision—Senator Revels Presents an Act Providing Subsidy for a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1870.

The San Domingo Debate.

The San Domingo question occupied the whole of to-day's Senatorial session after the morning hour, and promises to occupy at least another day and perhaps more. The speakers were Gen. Schurz in opposition, and Messrs. Carpenter and Cole in favor of the treaty, and at the close of the day Mr. Nye got the floor to speak for ratification. Gen. Schurz spoke for rather more than a half hour, and held the whole body to close attention from first to last. He began by setting forth that the annexation of San Domingo must necessarily lead to the acquisition of all the other West India Islands, and not improbably of the whole continent down to the Isthmus of Darien. He spoke at some length of the situation of this country, and of the difficulties in the South arising not entirely from war and traditions of slavery. He claimed that these difficulties ninety years after our institutions in a dangerous degree, and asked whether it would be wise to increase our troubles by acquisition of tropical territory. He thought one South enough for the generation, and was not willing to admit that the population of the tropics would not and could not assimilate with ours, but must necessarily be a dangerous element if received into our political system, and permitted to take part in our government. His line of argument on this point was that annexation would introduce an element of corruption and demoralization which, together with troubles already existing, would impose upon us necessities tending to an almost fatal exercise of arbitrary power, and possibly to acts of military usurpation. He then reviewed the arguments brought forward in support of the treaty, showing that the wealth acquired in tropical regions is always liable to be swallowed up by revolutionary disorders, and scorning the idea that if we refuse to accept the island, any European power would be foolish enough to covet it. He took up the assertion that we want it for a naval station, and said if we must have such a station down there, it would be best to have a barren rock with a harbor, than the possession of territorial acquisition behind it. Having reached this point in the discussion, the Senator boldly protested against the cries of "manifest destiny" applied to the tropics, and set forth in glowing terms our manifest destiny in the northern part of this continent. The feature of his speech he said he have attracted marked notice on all sides. He ended with a forcible appeal against the whole policy of territorial extension, either by purchase or base intrigue, in the direction of the tropics, and at the close was warmly congratulated by nearly all his associates. The speech, as a whole, is reported by many of those who have been out of the city most notable ones ever delivered in that body, and there is reason for believing that the zeal of secrecy will at some time be removed so that it can be published. The speeches of Messrs. Carpenter and Cole were comparatively brief, and added no special force to the argument for ratification made on Friday by Mr. Morrill. During the day Mr. Sherman is reported to have brought forward a proposition to postpone final action on the treaty and fill a commission can be sent down to San Domingo to examine and report on its debt, condition and resources. The treaty expires by limitation to-morrow, and there is a great deal of talk as to what will be done about it. Everybody is satisfied it cannot now command the necessary vote for ratification, and there is likely enough to be a struggle over the question whether the treaty shall be tabled or postponed. Some Senators think action will be valid if it is ratified any time in the course of the next two or three months. Others argue that the idea of annexation by joint resolution, and a story was generally circulated early in the day that such a resolution would appear in the House before night. The member who was reported as the leader of the movement was not in his seat, however. Several Senators are at the White House to-night in consultation with the President.

It is stated at a late hour to-night by Senators that there is reason for thinking an extension of time for thirty days on the treaty as already been agreed upon. The fact was not to-day officially communicated to the Senate, and the truth of the report cannot now be ascertained.

President Grant's Views on Trade Matters.

The President's Council of the National Board of Trade, with President Farnum, of Philadelphia, at its head, is here and to-day called on the President and Secretary of the Treasury to present four subjects. First, that of direct importation to interior points in accordance with views embodied in the so-called port of entry bill, pending before the House Committee on Commerce. Second, that of civil service reform, as embodied in the bills of Schurz and Packer, and advocated in various speeches in and out of Congress. Third, That of establishing a department of commerce, with a member of the Cabinet at its head, and duties similar to those of the English boards of Trade. Fourth, That of our shipping interests, especially its bearing on materials for ship builders, favoring drawback on materials used, and in the interests of commerce, favoring free registration of foreign built vessels of over fifteen hundred tons burthen. The Executive has been made acquainted with all these matters, and replied briefly. He spoke of the port of entry bill, and said he was anxious to promote the commercial prosperity of the interior, and favored the proposed measure if it can be carried out with safety to the revenue, into which question he had not looked carefully. With reference to the civil service reform measure, he said it was clear that we need some reform in the administration of our customs laws, and he had in his annual message recommended the creation in the Treasury Department of a customs bureau, which he thought would probably be able to do most of what it was probable should be done by the department. With reference to the shipping interests, he called the attention of the Committee to the fact that he had sent a special message on the subject to Congress. He said he was much interested in the matter, and very anxious to have early legislation. He favored the drawback idea, but indicated some opposition to proposed free registration of foreign built vessels. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his views at some length on the interior port question, reaffirming the opinions recently communicated by him to Congress some weeks ago, and opposing the whole project as inimical to the revenue service. He favors the establishment at each custom house of a division to look after the interests of interior trade. The Board of Trade gentlemen are going before the Committee on Commerce to-morrow, to help on the proposed bill.

The Tariff Question.

Mr. Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania, made a high protective tariff speech to-day, which was confined principally to the idea of protecting unskilled labor by high duties to sustain manufactures. Mr. Asper, of Missouri, advocated a moderate tariff, to be secured by reducing duties on salt, iron, timber and woolens. Aside from its matter, it differed from most on this subject in the fact that it was not written. Mr. Cox, of New York, made an out and out free trade speech.

Reply to General Sherman.

General Logan began to reply to General Sherman's late letter to Senator Wilson on the army bill, on the floor of the House, treating it as a question of privilege.

Private Telegrams.

The Western Union Telegraph Company today issued orders to all managers to have every one who attempts to enter any office after telegrams arrested by the civil authorities, to find out that the matter may be tested in the Courts.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, to-day made a personal explanation concerning Butler's catship sale, to the effect that the latter only paid three hundred dollars of the proceeds to help three widows. Instead of five hundred dollars, as Stokes swore he did before the Military Committee. The other two hundred went to Col. George Edgar Grisham, late editor of the *State Journal*. The object of this explanation was not apparent to the House.

A Pennsylvania Contested Seat.

The sub-committee on election have decided in the case of Taylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania, vs. Reading, Democrat, in favor of the former.

Judge Strong's First Decision.

Mr. Justice Strong announced his first decision to-day in the Supreme Court. It was in a case coming up from Virginia, when an action for ejectment was brought by the heirs of a man who served in the rebel army, and was killed and sold under the confiscation act of July, 1862. The court held that the title could pass only for the life time of the person who owned the land, and therefore his heir must now come into possession. This decision is of great importance in all the border States, as well as in the District of Columbia, and shows that their confiscation laws are merely good for the lifetime of the rebel. The Chief Justice dissented from the opinion.

Senator Revels.

Senator Revels made his first appearance as the originator of legislation to-day, by introducing a bill to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, which is something over two hundred miles long, and runs from New Orleans to Meridian, Mississippi. He proposes to give it thirty-two sections of land per mile, or so much thereof as can be got within twenty-five miles on each side of the road, which is considered a pretty fair subsidy for a beginner in this business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1870.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have altered the tariff bill in the following among other less important particulars, namely: The act is to take effect on the first of October, in lieu of the duties now imposed. The Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe and require that samples of sugar shall be taken by inspectors, so as to get the true average quality of each package, and that said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets 20 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted or otherwise herein provided for, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on all manufactures of silk not herein provided for, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, on flax-straw five dollars per ton; on Manilla and other substitutes for hemp, flax, jute and sisal grass, otherwise provided for, twenty-five dollars per ton; on rods, wire, resis oval, half oval, and half round from less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, one and three-fourth cents per pound; on rods, and wire rods, oval, half oval and half round iron more than five-sixteenths of an inch, one and one-fourth cents per pound; on sword blades thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*; on swords forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

DISPATCH FROM COL. BAKER.

The following was received to-day at army headquarters:

FORT ELLIS, MONT., March 28.—*Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division, Chicago:* In answer to your telegram received on the 25th inst., I report that after having made every effort to get the judgment of the officers of the command, I am satisfied the following numbers approximate as nearly as may be the truth as possible. The number killed at the Pleegan village was 173, of whom 22 were white men and 53 women and children; 140 women and children were afterwards captured and released. I believe every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that in the terrible battle which took place as were killed were accidentally killed. The report published in the Eastern papers is totally and maliciously false. It seems incredible that the false assertions of two persons, neither of whom has been associated with or attached to the matter, should outweigh the reports of officers engaged in the fight, and who feel that they have nothing to palliate or conceal in their conduct. All that the officers and men engaged in the fight, and the entire investigation of the campaign, and less than this cannot be conceded them.

Signed, C. L. BAKER,
Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major 2d Cavalry.

REPORTS OF BANKS CALLED FOR.

The National Banks were to-day notified to forward immediately to the Comptroller of the Currency reports of their condition at the close of business on the 26th inst.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State, together with the original bill in the English language of $650,00, gold, in satisfaction of possessory rights and claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and also $250,000 in gold on account of possessory rights and claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, which amounts were severally agreed on by the Commissioners under convention between the United States and Great Britain.

Official proclamation is made of the convention between the United States and Belgium, defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls.

One hundred and twelve men were discharged from the Washington navy yard, latter with the other departments work is slack.

During the storm yesterday morning the east end of the ship house was blown out. The river rose higher than ever known before, except in 1856 and 1861.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the case of the First National Bank of Louisville vs. the State of Kentucky, involving the question whether a State may levy a tax on shares of a National Bank and enforce its collection through the bank, was argued on all hands. The case was argued by Mr. Bullitt, of Louisville, on behalf of the bank, and by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, on behalf of the State. The latter contended that the shares of a bank, as the property of the shareholder, are distinct from the capital, and may be taxed, and the bank may be compelled to pay the tax. The Chief Justice announced that in the case of the United States *vs.* Baylor, a defaulter, in the recent republic moneys in San Claire District, Wis., for the recovery of an official bond, it was decided in the Court below that the evidence of robbery was no defense, and judgment for the Government affirmed.

The Court also affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Iowa, sustaining the validity of the municipal bonds of Davenport, Iowa, and directing provision for their payment.

CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Stevenson of Ohio Pays His Respects to Pennsylvania—Delay in Reporting the Texas Bill to the Senate, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWELL presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in favor of Cuban belligerency. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DRAKE inquired of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the reason for the delay in reporting the bill for the admission of Texas.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate was unaware that since the introduction of the Texas bill, the admission of Texas, under original Ames, questions of the highest privilege, were still undisposed of. He could no understand the urgency made in regard to Texas. When the bill first came from the House, an effort was made by the leading friends of the Southern States (Sumner) to consider it without reference to any committee at once. The bill itself contained a clause that it should not affect any of the conditions or restrictions upon which Virginia was originally annexed or admitted as a State. One of these conditions was that the debt of Virginia, as then and now existing, should be assumed by the State, and therefore be carved out, of the territory of Texas should be admitted as a State, with the debt of Virginia thereon, as the people of each State might at the time of their admission to the Union, persisted to admit. Besides in Texas it is the people there so desired, was contrary to the Constitution. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, therefore, desired to amend the bill so as to report it to proper shape.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the very factor a certainty should be settled in early report, in order that Texas might be speedily admitted.

Mr. TRUMBULL was in favor of the restoration of Texas to her rights, but in view of recent developments in the interior of the Constitution, the Judiciary Committee would only insure the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought that the plan would be to send in an adverse report, then certain Senators would be enabled to vote for the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the Texas bill. Objected to and the bill laid over.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into executive session.

The Senate adjourned at half-past four.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers levied by State authority.

Incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and granting lands and right of way thereto.

Providing for the payment of pensions in gold.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution declaring that the public religion is a part of the common law of the land, and that therefore the use of the Bible in the public schools of the country is entirely appropriate and proper, as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York—What have we to do with that?

Mr. COX moved to table the resolution. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went to the calendar.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution granting leave to the Committee to present in print for the consideration of the House his minority report on the Cuban question April 6th, to be the special order for that day and every succeeding day until disposed of.

The resolution was adopted, the SPEAKER stating that it would not interfere with the regular order of any other matters having precedence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. ASPER against high protective duties.

Mr. COX spoke on the same side. He characterized the bill as the climax of rapacity and audacity.

Mr. GILFILLAN followed as an advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania as affected by a protective tariff.

Mr. STEVENSON argued in favor of admitting coal free of duty.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether he thought the admission of Nova Scotia coal freely would lessen the price of coal in Cincinnati?

Mr. STEVENSON thought it would, as it would tend to lessen the price of coal in Pennsylvania equally. He also argued against high tariff duty on iron. He placed for an increased duty on iron less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, one and three-fourth cents per pound; on rods, and wire rods, oval, half oval and half round iron more than five-sixteenths of an inch, one and one-fourth cents per pound; on sword blades thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*; on swords forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of reducing the duty on salt, sugar, coffee and tea

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

THE Newark (N. J.) *Courier* remarks on the absurdity of the reports concerning Judge BRADLEY'S views on questions of law, touching grave matters likely to come before the Court of which he has become a member. He is not free in the expression of an opinion even to his most intimate friends, says the *Courier*, and the country may rest assured that it would have been a great many years before the Judge would have been confirmed had such a result depended on his giving pledges of any kind.

WE are glad to hear that General WALKER, the Superintendent of the Census, has given notice to the Marshals of the different States that their assistants, who are to take the census, will be required to do the work themselves, and not allowed to farm it out. It is the farming out system that has, in a great measure, rendered our censuses comparatively valueless. Nearly everything depends on the kind of men employed for this service; and we desire to call attention to the project now, and express the hope that no consideration but superior fitness will be allowed to decide in favor of applicants.

BUTLER in CABINET as Secretary of State, is the latest sensation report. The consummation is not promised at once—sometime in the future; or, more likely, not at all. We can perceive many reasons why the President may by and by permit Mr. FISH to retire, but very few why Gen. BUTLER should be invited to take his place. It would be an unnatural state of things—a step altogether unnecessary to the more pronounced foreign "policy which General GRANT is credited with contemplating. Gen. BUTLER is said to be looking and longing for Mr. WILSON'S seat in the Senate; and besides Massachusetts already has two Cabinet Ministers—a fact that materially damages the report and quite spoils the sensation.

The acquittal of PIERRE BONAPARTE is not likely to add to the tranquillizing influences in France. On the contrary, it is likely to add to the intensity of the feeling which led to the act for which he was tried. It is scarcely to be supposed that the influence of the Emperor was used, at least that the relations in which the prisoner stood to the Emperor, did not influence the jury. There was doubtless something like state necessity in the verdict. The accused was a BONAPARTE. In a certain sense all the BONAPARTES, the Emperor included, were on trial. That the verdict was not of conviction is not strange. Nor would it be strange should the party to which VICTOR NOIR belonged acquire strength from the conclusion of the trial.

BEFORE adjourning, the Legislature is determined to fasten up in Philadelphia several schemes through which its citizens will be plundered by the corporations and individuals who will be created for this special purpose.

As the session of the Legislature draws to a close, the most herculean efforts will be made to keep the eruptive well supplied with the precious metal. If one hour fails to-day another will be prepared for to-morrow, and so the work will go on until the idea of April shall have quenched. The Legislature first, when the people may search for their lost hopes in the dead ashes of the shameful pyre that will smolder on Capitol Hill.—*Philadelphia Post.*

Well, let the Legislature pile it on. The people will wake up all the sooner to the necessity of preventing special legislation. This can be accomplished only through a Constitutional Convention. The Ohio Legislature, which has been in session as long as that of Pennsylvania, has not passed forty pages of laws during the entire time; whereas twenty times that number of pages will not suffice to set forth the legislation which Harrisburg has inflicted on the people of this State. Ohio has neglected no interest. It would be difficult to say what interest has not stood in dread of our Legislature, or what has escaped its inflictions. And this will go on till a Constitutional Convention applies the remedy.

ONE day last week, in a brief article, reference was made to remarks delivered in the United States Senate, a few days before, on the misfortune of success in applications for clerkships in the Departments. On that occasion one Senator spoke of these officials as "Government paupers," and another said, "he did not want young men to come here (to Washington) and be ruined," adding that "when a young man came here to Washington and remained in one of the Departments for a few years, he never was fit for work again." And other Senators concurred in these views. Perhaps we ought to have stated that the basis of these remarks was a resolution offered by Senator CARPENTER, "providing for a more equal distribution among the States of clerkships in the Government Departments." The remarks which we have quoted above have naturally given pain to some of the class so harshly criticized, and it may be, to some of their friends. In a very respectable religious weekly we find a letter dated Washington, in which a strong testimony is given in favor of many of the department clerks, and in which the Senatorial censors are handled with *some* severity. We are not called upon to apologize for the language used, or to defend its good taste. No man of sense would infer from the remarks in question that there are not many persons of great intelligence and high character employed in the Departments. We have mentioned the subject again for the purpose of quoting from the letter alluded to a passage which fully condemns all the points of the article in the COMMERCIAL:

> Let it not be supposed, from the above remarks, that clerkships are desirable situations. They are poorly paid and terribly confining. We would advise any young man who is earning a comfortable living at home, never to come to Washington to seek drawers are owing to no want of respectability in the office itself, but to the miserable system by which these offices are made subject to every political change, and to the niggardly stipend with which the government recompenses some of its most useful servants.

LIBERIA.

Among the recent foreign telegraphic dispatches was one reporting the prevalence of war in Liberia. Not frequently, but at considerable intervals, the little American republic on the western coast of Africa has been compelled, in self-defense or for the maintenance of its rights, to go to war with the native tribes in its neighborhood. Some years ago charges unfavorable to the morality of the Liberian Government were founded upon the circumstances in which one of these wars had originated, and also upon its results. Investigation, however, resulted in the acquittal of the Government from all blame, and, upon the whole, there is reason to think that the affairs of that little settlement of colored men have been managed with wisdom and justice. Many of the early patrons and friends of the Liberian colony in the days of American slavery, honestly regarded it as a means by which our great evil was destined to be removed. For many years small account was made of it as a future agency in the regeneration of Africa. At present this is certainly the character in which it presents the strongest claims upon the support of philanthropists. In the words of the late DR. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER "Liberia may be considered as a star of promise, which twinkles in the dense darkness overshadowing the African continent." In fact, it has for many years now been a center from which Christian civilization is diffused. Many numerous native tribes on their own petition have been received under the protection of the republic; over a vast area of the continent and along several hundred miles of the coast the slave trade has been abolished through its agency, and great numbers of natives, some of them from the distance of five hundred and six hundred miles, have been educated in the schools and colleges of the republic. Among the colored people of this country Liberia used to be looked upon with distrust as a place of forced emigration, and even now this feeling has not wholly ceased to animate them. It is, however, confidently believed that a knowledge of the advantages presented by the republic to emigrants from this country will entirely remove their prejudices and inspire great confidence with the desire to become citizens of a commonwealth in which they and their children may live and prosper unembarrassed by the antipathies of caste and in the enjoyment of the most ample opportunities of wealth and distinction. Every year greater numbers of them are emigrating, and the emigrants, after some experience of the advantages of the country, are almost unanimous in their testimony as to the wisdom of the step. During the last four years the American Colonization Society has given passage to 2,204 persons. One of the emigrants, who sailed last November, has written to his relatives from Monrovia, in Liberia, December 30, 1869:

> "Life is the richest place I ever was in my life. If you only were here and could see the place, you would never want to go back to America. I am reconciled in the country."

Another emigrant, ROBERT C. GRIFFIN, from Pittsburgh, writes:

> "We landed December 18th, after a passage of thirty-seven days. We are all well. The country looks beautiful. I am well pleased with what I have seen."

In conclusion we may say that in England and in France also philanthropists have long been greatly interested in this African republic. Whether as the result of the anti-slavery conflict and of the hostility of the Abolitionists to the colonization scheme as a pretended remedy for slavery, or of some other cause, it is perhaps true that Liberia does not receive the attention among us to which its importance entitles it, both as a center of enlightenment in Africa and as a place of emigration for the negro race.

BOOK PUBLISHERS' LEAGUE.

The project of consolidating the publishing of school books by the trade is now the theme of grave discussion among our Eastern contemporaries. While many advantages are conceded as likely to result from a combination of this kind, yet serious objections are entertained on the ground that it would confer too much power on an interested body, who would exercise supreme control over the books introduced into our public schools, stifle individual enterprise, and cut off all competition. Yet there can be no doubt that an uniformity would be attained in the use of books that would indeed be most desirable. The subject is one of much importance, and deserves to be canvassed in all its bearings. That our public schools have in use books unsuited to proper educational training, and of so diversified a character as to prove a serious drawback to the diffusion of correct knowledge, is not surprising when we consider how their introduction into our schools is procured. Published often on private responsibility, solely for the sake of pecuniary gain, and introduced through machinery brought to bear upon school directors who too frequently are blissfully ignorant of the "fitness of things," books of an unsuitable kind are liable to be thrust into the hands of our youth. This is an evil which could doubtless be mitigated, if not wholly remedied, and yet a monopolising spirit may be the means of excluding many a book, the intrinsic merits of which might justly entitle it to preference. We are now already experiencing great changes from combinations in every department of trade. Capital is being concentrated and grand results attained which may well startle the adherent of past views. Our railroads, telegraphs, and transportation companies have taken the lead, whether for evil or good remains to be seen and felt, and even eminent merchants are co-operating and combining their energies in grand enterprises before which mere individual efforts may pale. It is in vain to expect that that branch which is most intimately connected with human intelligence and progress may remain stationary. Should this league be consummated, it is to be hoped that its action will be enlightened and humane, and not be so tinctured with selfish considerations as to conflict with the interests of the community. Under its operation not only the cost of books may be reduced, but more uniformity and stability secured, and a higher grade established which cannot fail to prove of inestimable benefit to the cause of education.

WE are in receipt of the *Christian Statesman*, filled with the proceedings of the Amendment Convention in Pittsburgh, mostly from the COMMERCIAL, without credit. Take down your name or live up to it.

THE Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, which was formed in 1833, and with which Lucretia Mott has been conspicuously connected, has, by a unanimous resolution, been dissolved, because its work has been done.

THE introduction of street railroads into the city of London will give, if it has not already given, John Bull an opportunity to indulge in his favorite pastime of grumbling. Already the cars are packed by fashionable people anxious to "move on," and it would be of interest to the stockholders to gather some statistics relative to the number in *transitu* during the day. When we say "of interest to the stockholders," we mean it in a literal sense, for it is well known that the large dividends of stockholders in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is due to the overcrowding of the cars and the general discomfort of the passengers, and it is quite certain that it will not be the less so in London, causing a general howl from Hampstead to Dulwich, and from Kew to Stratford-at-Bow, and the *Times* will doubtless be burdened with complaints against the "tramways," as the English persist in calling them, the word "tramway," coming from the mutilated name of Mr. Outram, who more than fifty years ago devised an iron-plate rail for use along the track of his Welsh collieries. Perhaps Penn-way would be more appropriate in honor of our erratic American genius George Francis, who made the first attempt to introduce them in London; but he and John Bull are "at odds."

A WRITER in the Kansas City *Bulletin* gives us some information respecting the Piegan Indians, which, when much has lately been said, Their place of habitation was the country round Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri river, ranging northward to the Marias and Sun rivers, and south on the waters of the Yellowstone and Big Horn. It abounds in buffalo, antelope, and mountain sheep, but the herbage and shrubbery being very scarce and the high lands far from fertile, the subsistence of the Piegans was far from certain. When the writer of the article referred to saw them he was struck with their diseased, dirty, and decidedly Lazarus-like appearance. The children appeared to be starved and the squaws had contracted unpleasant relationships with the white men of the fort. The Piegans and Bloods are off-shoots of the Blackfeet, and all are descended from the Mexicans. They have long been unfriendly to the whites.

IT is announced that the sale in New York of the library of ex-Mayor Rice, of Chicago, realized $40,000. Most of the prices obtained were high, some of them extraordinarily so. The Elliot Bible, which has an entirely speculative value, and was bought a year ago by Mr. Rice for $1,250, was sold for $1,900. The highest price paid for any single work was $2,000 for a Folio in France and Germany, first published in three royal octavo volumes, and here expanded into six volumes by the insertion of extra plates and autographs. It was bought by Mr. Orbitz for $1,900, for a lady in New York. The Birds and Quadrupeds of America, in fourteen volumes, sold for $90 a volume; an original copy of Andre's Cow Chase was contended for until the bidding ceased for $205. Barlow's Columbiad, with numerous inserted plates and illustrations, was run up to $145, and many other books followed in the same range of prices.

MR. D. W. HOBART, now of Montana, writes to Orrington Lunt, of Chicago, that he has discovered a coal mine (bituminous, no doubt), about half way between Helena and Deer Lodge City. The former is situated on the waters of the Missouri, and the latter on those of the Columbia. They are about thirty miles apart, according to the statements of the letter. The vein is six feet thick, and the quality is so good that it is now used for blacksmithing wherever it can be obtained. The Northern Pacific Railway will probably cross the Rocky Mountains at Mullen's Pass, lying between Helena and Deer Lodge City, and the discovery of this coal, it is supposed, within a mile of the line of the road, is a matter not only of great interest to the prosperity and success of that great enterprise, but to the country at large.

A NEW process has been discovered in which sulphuric acid is used in the manufacture of whisky from corn, by which treatment the quantity of whisky is increased from 15 and 16 to 18 and 19 quarts per bushel. A specimen of the article, which has been shown to us, proves to be a most deleterious and poisonous compound. When put through the usual course of rectification it corrodes and destroys everything with which it comes in contact, and an alcohol manufacturer, in attempting to distil it, discovered that it fretted the copper still to such an extent that the fluid which came forth was highly impregnated with copperas. If copper still cannot withstand this article, how can the human stomach be expected to?—*Philadelphia Commercial List.*

AFTER all we have been told the postal telegraph in France and England is not a failure. We learn from the *New York Herald* that representative Washburn, of Wisconsin, has received official information from France of the operations of the postal telegraph system under Government control. As we have repeatedly asserted, the exhibit is most favorable to the system, the number of messages having increased enormously and the receipts being much larger than ever, although the rates per message is as low as economy demands. Advices from England are to the same effect as those from France. The increase of business has been great, and there is no doubt that the postal telegraph system will prove a decided success in Great Britain.

THE wine trade of California promises to be one of its greatest sources of wealth. The entire State, 600 miles long and 130 broad, is suitable for cultivating the vine, except in those sections where the land is over 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. From Oregon to San Diego the grape is grown. In 1864 it was calculated that 12,000,000 vines bore fruit, and the increase was probably 1,000,000 a year. To-day there are at least 30,000,000 vines, covering about 42,000 acres. The amount of wine which competent authorities think might be made if all the grapes were used for the vintage, would be 90,000,000 gallons. One winemaker alone produces 150,000 gallons.

THE Galnesville *New Era* says: "A much more extensive area will be put in short cotton this season than has heretofore been planted. We shall note the result with great interest. If the experiment should prove successful, it will probably make a new era in our industrial resources, and date the beginning of our return to our former prosperity. The great majority of our planters will test the short staple to a greater or less extent." The Madison *Intelligencer* also states that the planters in that county intended planting short staple cotton this year. For the past few years the long staple has been pretty generally cultivated in the country.

A PRIVATE letter from a member of a well-known manufacturing house in this city, conducting a branch at Nashville, states that any man's life or property is as safe in any part of Tennessee as in Massachusetts. There is not only a law, but a law-abiding population, at the back of every county sheriff, and what these officers do not accomplish in suppressing and punishing crime can not be done by the military it has been proposed to send there.

THE OSAGES AND THE SQUATTERS.

Open Hostilities Not Threatened—All Quiet on the Frontier.

Some days ago we published a statement that the Osage Indians had their lodges on the Verdigris river broken up by squatters, while they were absent on a hunt, and that on their return the squatters drove them back upon the prairie, the Indians, meanwhile, threatening open hostilities. This statement reached a subscriber of the COMMERCIAL in that locality, who writes that "the frontier is perfectly at peace. The Osages are on Big Cany river; all quiet, and no prospect of an outbreak or cause of complaint from Indian or settler." Speaking of the squatters on the Osage lands, the writer says they are honest, peaceable, industrious, and enterprising men, who have erected mills, churches and schools side by side, and made the wilderness to blossom. As to the occupancy of the lands, it is claimed that the settlers chiefly located there under the Sturgis treaty, under the impression that Congress would ratify it. They for the most part had the consent of the Indians to locate upon the lands, paying in some instances very dearly for the privilege, and have gone to work in good earnest and good faith. They are mostly men in comparatively limited means, and have spent their substance upon their claims. The writer concludes his article by suggesting "that this a special legislation. To drive them from their lands would be to turn out house and home, and penniless, thousands of deserving people."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THREE SEASONS.

"A cup for hope!" she said,
In spring, life's early season was cold;
The crimson wine was poor and cold
By her maiden's pitch'd rock.

"A cup for love!" how low,
How soft the words; and all the while
Her blush was flagging with a smile,
Like summer after snow.

"A cup for memory!"
Cold cup that one must drain alone;
While autumn winds are up and moan
Across the barren sea.

Hope, memory, love:
Hope for fair morn, and love for day,
And memory for the evening gray,
And solitary dove.

CHRISTINA C. ROSSETTI.

With the confirmation of Judge Bradley the United States supreme bench is once more full. We give a list of the Judges, with their ages and the dates of their appointments, as follows:

	Age.	Appo't.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio	62	1864
Nathan Clifford, of Maine	65	1858
Samuel Nelson, of New York	77	1845
David Davis, of Illinois	55	1862
Noah H Swayne, of Ohio	70	1862
Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa	54	1862
Stephen J. Field, of California	51	1863
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	70	1870
Jos. P. Bradley, of New Jersey	57	1870

According to careful estimate foreigners now hold Southern State securities to the amount of over one hundred millions of dollars. The following amounts are returned, as positively known to the State authorities: Alabama, $1,482,200; Georgia, $72,000; Louisiana, $3,253,933; Virginia, $7,583,000.

Recent explorations in the Rocky Mountains have determined that the highest point in these mountains yet measured is Mount Harvard, being 14,770 feet. The climate of the mount is represented as very peculiar. The rains, which are frequent, are always accompanied by thunder and lightning, when dry and clear it resembles a tropical climate.

The New York papers are filled with glowing accounts of the grand opening spring fashions by the *modistes* of the metropolis. From morning till night Broadway was gayer and more brilliant than ever, elegant equipages blocked the approaches to the marts of fashion, and bonnets and dresses were on exhibition in bewildering variety and profusion. There is nothing of a revolutionary nature either in the styles or materials to circumvent. The amounts of Stewart's reduction in rents vary from 10 to 30 per cent. The *Times* says it Boutwell were half as zealous in his efforts to relieve the people by reducing taxation as he is in behalf of a Funding bill—which keeps up taxation, makes war upon the banks, and promotes the withdrawal of greenbacks—the country would appreciate his exertions more highly.

In a moment of depression in 1828, Whittier threatened to quit poetry and everything else of a literary nature, saying, in a letter to a friend: "Insult has maddened me. The friendless boy has been mocked at, and years ago he vowed to triumph over the scorners of his boyish endeavors. With the unescapable sense of wrong burning like a volcano in the recesses of his spirit, he has strived to accomplish this vow, until his heart has grown weary of the struggle." This is the story as "its told, but, happily, it is hard to credit now.

The nursery men in Illinois say that the cold weather which coated the limbs and bodies of the trees with ice will cause a heavy crop of fruit this year. They have no fear of the bark lice and the eggs of the apple curculio.

Ashbury, the English yachtman, who during the past year, has been challenging various American yachts to all sorts of absurd races, is trying again to buy a boat in England. He now wants to compete with the American yacht Sappho in a channel race, but objects to an ocean race on the ground that "size and power would tell in favor of the American yachts." If he will only come over to this country, he may find somebody willing to accommodate him with a race on the Erie canal.

The Universalists of Ohio have raised $80,000 for the establishment of an academy at Akron, and will increase the amount to $100,000 before the close of the year. It is a part of their centenary offering.

In Europe hard water is considered more healthful than soft. The French assume, when inquiring after water for the supply of Paris, found that more consumptive diseases exist in water districts, on account of imperfect development and stunted growth, than in the hard; and they concluded that calcareous matter in water is essential to the formation of bones. Facts having a similar bearing have been noted in Great Britain.

The process of "canning" eggs in their own shells was recently explained at a meeting of the New York Farmer's Club. When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shell closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. Eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward, and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

"A report is current," says the *Sicele*, "that the ministry intends to profit by the approaching anniversary of the Prince Imperial's birthday to put aside the plot of February by an amnesty. Just as M. de Forcade la Roquette took advantage of the 15th of August to issue that of June off his hands." The resemblance of the two situations renders this rumor highly probable.

The Big Woods, near Minneapolis, Minn., are said to be full of hogs. The farmers find that pork-raising is far more profitable than the production of grain, and are engaging in it largely. During the winter it is estimated that over $25,000 worth of pork has been sold at Watertown, besides all that has found a market at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

According to *La Gaulois*, a marriage is arranged between the Archduke Albert of Austria and the daughter of the ex-King of Hanover. The Emperor of Austria has at last given his consent, which he had for some time withheld.

A San Francisican, speaking of the orchestra in the Chinese Theater there, says, "I tell you, you can go your bottom dollar that you never heard anything like it; why, when that band strikes up, it sounds like ten thousand wash boilers tumbling off a five story building on to a brick sidewalk."

The Quebec *Mercury* says that little by little the figure of the joint surplus debt of the two former Canadas has swelled from $10,000,000 to an amount which is variously estimated at sums ranging from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000. The interest on the maximum sum, accrued next July, will be $1,800,000, four-ninths of which, or $300,000, falls on the Province of Quebec.

The time clock in Sing Sing struck twenty-one times at 10 o'clock on Monday night. One poor fellow, who had been out to see his friends, counted the strokes, and declared that he had never been out so late before in all his life, and he did not know what his wife would say.

PERSONAL.

GROWING OLD.

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eye,
I'm growing falster in my laugh,
I'm growing deeper in my sighs
I'm growing careless of my dress,
I'm growing forgot of my gold.
I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old!—*Sun.*

An elopement is the latest scandal in England. The London correspondent of the *Times* says: "Lady Blanche Noel, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, has eloped and married an organist named Murphy; Lady Blanche is twenty-five years of age; Mr. Murphy, who has been in the employment of the Earl at Exton House, Rutlandshire, and was Lady Blanche's music master, is twenty-two. They are all Roman Catholics. Lady Blanche came to London to be married; the Earl followed her, and obtained legal injunction. They were married notwithstanding at the Catholic Chapel in Cadogan Place, Chelsea."

Count Bismarck has presented to the University of Virginia a costly and interesting collection of photographic and engraved designs of recent Government works in Prussia, embracing modern improvements as applied to bridges, canals, railways, and public buildings.

The process of "canning" eggs in their own shells was recently explained at a meeting of the New York Farmer's Club. When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shell closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. Eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward, and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

Donn Piatt dined with Samuel Bowles at Washington the other day. After dinner, while seated with Mr. Bowles in the corner, Piatt said: "I once asked Horace Greely what he considered the secret of his success as a journalist, and he answered promptly that he relied upon all that he made in the *Tribune*. I asked the chief of the *Commercial* the same thing, and he answered, 'A nose for news.' Now, what is your response?" Bowles answered promptly: "Energy and ugliness."

The following paragraph concerning Mr. Dickens appears in the London *Telegraph*: "It is almost needless to state that the paragraph now going the rounds of the metropolitan and provincial papers concerning court honors to Mr. Charles Dickens has no foundation in fact. We shall probably run no risk of error if we conclude that Mr. Dickens's visit to her Majesty was in obedience to the express desire of a most ardent admirer of his works, naturally anxious to make the personal acquaintance of their distinguished author."

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

Offer for Sale at Reduced Prices

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Housefurnishing Dry Goods.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,
POPLINS,
PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,

SHEETINGS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS, &C.,

All at Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

CRESSLER'S COMPOUND,

A specific for Whooping Cough.

LANCELOTT'S CIGARETTES,

Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

BLANCHARD'S IODIDE OF IRON PILLS.
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
ENGLISH HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.
TOILET AND NURSERY POWDERS.
GENUINE FRENCH BLACKING.
CHOICE TURKEY RHUBARB.
SQUIRE'S EFF. BI CARB. POTASS.
ENGLISH EFF. CITRATE MAGNESIA.

And all the late and desirable Articles and Preparations, Drugs and Chemicals, at

RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants

CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our store-room, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and Desirable styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

CARPETS.

NEW ROOMS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW PRICES.

INAUGURATION OF

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& CO.'S

New Rooms,

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARPETS,

Ever Shown in this Market.

Royal Axminsters;
Royal Moquettes;
Royal Wiltons;
English and American Velvets;
English and American Brussels;
English and American Tapestries;
Three Ply, Ingrain,
And all Minor Grades,

IN THE FINEST DRAWINGS AND BEST COLORINGS.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c.

Prices Reduced.

Lowest Rates Since 1861.

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23
FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

WILL EXHIBIT ON

Wednesday, March 16th, 1870,

THEIR NEW

SPRING STOCK.

The Goods will be displayed in such a manner as to give every facility for Selection of New Patterns in a few moments than by shopping for hours.

The public is invited to call. Visitors will not be urged to buy.

Prices will be found low enough to suit the times.

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

SECOND FLOOR.

BODY BRUSSELS

ENGLISH

Body Brussels,

From Bonded Warehouse,

GOLD 112.

Ingrain, Three-Ply

AND

COMMON CARPETS,

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO

Lowest Wholesale Rates.

McCallum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

Spring Stock.

Fine,
Medium and
Common

Carpets.

Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the Trade.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day associated ourselves together, under the name and style of PAUL & PEARS for the purpose of carrying on the Wall Paper Business in all its various branches.

THAD. W. PAUL,
THOS. C. PEARS.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1870.

PAUL & PEARS,

DEALERS IN

WALL PAPER,

DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, BUFF, GREEN and WHITE HOLLANDS, CORDS, TASSELS, etc.

PAUL & PEARS,

No. 173 Smithfield street.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Inferior House Painting tastefully executed.

MANUFACTURERS.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR

STOVES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED

MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR

The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stoves in the market.

Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

National Malleable Iron Works,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Factory—MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, between Sycamore and Pine street.

JOHN CRAWFORD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

Silver, Oroide and Brass Plating done to order.

OFFICE, No. 157 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

TO COAL MEN.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Founders and Manufacturers of

PIT WAGON WHEELS,

WITH

Follett's Patent Oil Chamber Attachment.

This Oil Chamber and Packing are so arranged that one oiling in eight days is all that is required.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

77th Corner Liberty and Twenty-third streets.

JAMES G. WEIR,

WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of Lumber and all Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to any Eastern make, I guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,

Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.) Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 304, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL.

BEST TYCOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRING AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, SHEET TIRE, &c. &c.

92 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 22 and 24 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS.

Also, WIRE, PUTTY AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. FRUIT JARS a specialty. Sole Manufacturers of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, The Best and most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

HARDWARE.

ARTIZAN WORKS.

KINZER, JONES & CO.,

Gray Iron Castings, Latches, and General Domestic

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Kinzer's Patent Fruit and Preserve Stamp,

Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Penn Street,

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A Superior Quality of Small GRAY IRON CASTINGS made to order.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Logan, Gregg & Co.

DEALERS IN

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52 Wood Street,

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LEATHER BELTING,
LACE LEATHER,
SPENCER'S FILES,
JESSOP'S C. STEEL,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL HARDWARE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE BEAVER FALLS

Cutlery Company,

Having Opened Salesrooms at

NO. 70 WOOD ST.,

Invite an examination of their Stock of

Superior American Cutlery

Exclusively of their own manufacture.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the world's own and approved, together with new and elegant styles of

Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and
Cooks' Knives, &c., &c

ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Budders, etc., etc. etc.

Special attention is invited to an assortment of

BREAKFAST CARVERS

AND

Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets.

NOW OFFERING.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,

No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COAL.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,

HARROW TEETH,

PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

Wagon Hardware,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Bolts, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Ends, Rub Iron, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES, GRATES,

RANGES, &c.

Bissell & Co.,

Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of

COOKING RANGES,

FINE AND COMMON ENAMELLED

GRATE FRONTS.
FENDERS,
SUMMER FRONTS.

COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood.
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, for Churches, Halls and Offices.

LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHHOUSE FURNACES,
OVEN DOORS,
COAL HOLE DOORS, &c., &c.

Circulars, C

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 28, 1870.

The prevailing apathy in trade is attributed in a great degree to the general apprehension that the present Congress will be rash in some of its financial schemes. The debate on the Funding bill and other kindred measures have been severely criticised by the financial press. Experienced bankers, as well as the public mind generally, regard yet with anxiety the final action of Congress on the bills before it, which are to shape the future of the business world. To-morrow (Tuesday) is the day designated by the Committee of Ways and Means to hear the remonstrances of the National banks against the adoption of the Senate Funding bill. The impression is gaining little change from what it was when reported to the House, it is thought that it will have a depressing effect on the price of Government bonds, for the reason that people will feel that the Government has the power any time to stop the payment of interest on these five-twenties which are now due. There can be no question at the present time, and as the total sum is nearly twelve hundred million, it is fair to presume that a considerable portion of them will be placed on the market to realize the premium. It is not likely that money holders would make the exchange of a six per cent. bond for one bearing five per cent., when they could sell out their six per cent. bond at a premium and purchase the accredited railway mortgages bearing 8@7 per cent., at considerably below par. Of course it is not probable that the larger part of bonds now in use will be called in on the 1st of July, for many of them are held by estates, savings societies, &c., which, of course, would convert their bonds into currency at that time, but there would be disposed of to cause a serious decline in their present prices, and the temptation would be too great not of Government bonds would cause a demand for all other good securities, which would pay one per cent. over, and as great would this be that, in some cases, the advance will carry, now selling at 90 to 95 cents at 80@5, to par and higher. It is certain that, should the Senate Funding bill become a law, it will have to be invested in something else; and as railroad and money ease as at the present moment, the chances are that there will be no tempting to investors as available railway and State or municipal bonds. Of course, we do not, that a rise in all these classes of bonds will result if the funding bill becomes a law.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, March 26, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
March 21	$ 6?2,?61 79	$117,?21 96
March 22	6?0,?79 14	8?,?14 26
March 23	1??,??? 00	19,?47 ??
March 24	1?2,?02 40	9?,?71 ?2
March 25	1??,?41 ??	??,?02 ??
March 26	?17,?46 66	4?,?11 ??
Total	$2,?21,?01 ??	$?2?,?87 ??

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '64	108	108	108
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '67	108	108	108
U. S. Bonds '68	107½	107½	107½
6-20s	105½	105½	105½
Currency 6s	113	113	113

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 24.	Mar. 25.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, 1881	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½	113½		
U. S. Bonds, 1862	109½	109½		
U. S. Bonds, 1864	108	108		
U. S. Bonds, 1865	107½	107½		
U. S. Bonds, 1865, new	107½	107½		
U. S. Bonds, 1867	108	108		
U. S. Bonds, 1868	107½	107½		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s	105½	105½		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	104½	104½		
U. S. Currency 6s	113	113		

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., during various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 00	12 M.	12 30	1 30	4 00
March 28, 1870.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Hudson River	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	99	99	99	99	99	99
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cleveland and Toledo	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pacific Mail	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Western Union Telegraph	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
American M. U. Express	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
United States Express	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Merchants' Union Express	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	97½	97½		
Erie	23½	23½		
Hudson	97½	97½		
Michigan Central	99	99		
Illinois Central	130	130		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½		
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107½		
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	96½	96½		
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½		
Northwestern preferred	87½	87½		
Fort Wayne	96½	96½		
Cleveland and Toledo	112½	112½		
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	118½	118½		
Illinois Central	130	130		
Pacific Mail	96½	96½		
Western Union Telegraph	33½	33½		
Quicksilver	37½	37½		
Adams Express	69½	69½		
American M. U. Express	26½	26½		
United States Express	48½	48½		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	69½	69½		
Merchants' Union Express	25½	25½		
Gold	113½	113½		

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, March 28, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle this week consisted of thirty-seven car loads, and a drove of some thirty, which was driven in by our own farmers, making in all about 700 heads. The supply met the demand, and most consignees or holder and purchaser were pretty evenly matched. Good fat smooth cattle which, it was expected by dealers, would command 7c, but fell short of that figure in a great many instances. The highest price paid was by Peter Fairly, an enterprising butcher of this market, who bought the choicest lot of cattle on sale at 6½c per pound for six heavy cattle. The following are the arrival of cattle by car load, as reported by the attending agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.:

Cars.	Cars.
Nimick & Co., meat	1
Graff, Bennett & Co., m.	4
Lewis, B. & Co., m.	2
Bryan & Caughey, m.	2
Total	26

Cars.	Cars.
Bryan & Caughey, m.	5
Graff, Bennett & Co., m.	2
J. W. Porter, meat	6
Total	13

Cars.	Cars.
J. Wood, Sons & Co., m.	6
Zug & Co., m.	2
Union Mills, m.	6
Total	14

Cars.	Cars.
J. Moorhead, m.	6
J. Bennett, m.	6
Total	12

Cars.	Cars.
McKnight & Co., m.	2
Graff, B. & Co., m.	4
Total	17

Cars.	Cars.
McKnight & Co., meat	2
Total	2

—The "Freehold Banking and Building Association" was organized last Friday by the election of Edwin House, President; James S. Craft and Adam Jacobs, Vice Presidents; Thos. S. Clair, Secretary and Treasurer, and James B. Scott, Solicitor. The bank will be opened for business shortly at No. 100 Fourth avenue.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Boards every day warrants us in seeking the purchases and sales on commission any stocks or bonds at regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, March 28, 1870.

BUSINESS.—There was a fair trade demand for the leading articles, Monday generally not being a day of activity, the present one was no exception to the rule. In relation to prices we have no particular change to note, as dealers were in fair demand at the rates we have previously mentioned. Holders have evidently made up their minds that prices have reached the highest point and that from the near movement will be upwards. The principal drawback to sale is a want of confidence; when that is satisfied all will go well. Groceries—we can report a fair trade demand. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases here. Dealers have a choice selected lock on hand, and are disposed to sell at prices that, if properly examined, would prevent buyers from going further East. Flour—We report a good trade demand. Prices are the same that have been noted for some days, sellers are well supplied with stock. The Lake opening are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull with plenty of offers, buyers not so plenty at 6@7c per gallon.

APPLES—The market is without change. We quote assorted sales of strictly prime quarters at $3 75@4 00; fair to good lots at $3 50@3 75. Receipts were moderate.

ASHES—The market was quiet, with a fair trade demand, dealers who furnish this article being well supplied. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common, 4½@5c; refined, 6@6½c. Potash, 7@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is fairly drugged with this article. Sales ranged from 90c to 1c. Broom—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales at $3 50@4 00 for fancy, $3 25@3 50 for No. 2. Sales of carload lots at $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy $2 25; common lots sold at $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over. Prices were weak and very unsettled and nominal at about 5c.

BUTTER—The receipts were fully up with the requirements of the trade, and the offerings are still heavy at the sales of other lots at prices quoted. Sales were made at 20@22c; in small lots there were no sales, committed preferring good hard to inferior butter.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 10 cs. Dealers, however, were well supplied and prices are unchanged with the following: Western Reserve, 12@13c; Hamburg, 10@c; Limburger, 12@13c; New York factory, 13c; Goshen Onio 12@c; New York factory, 13c; Limburger, 12@13c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for all kinds of fruit was limited, with a supply in excess of the demand, and a liberal stock on hand waiting for purchasers. Quotations: extra choice bright dried apples 9c; prime 7½@8c for peeled and 5@5½c for quarters; choice bright quarters 5@6c; dried blackberries 14@15c; pitted cherries 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Prices show a wide range; market nearly bare; Sackett's cherries quoted at 20@22c; Lawton's at 18@20c; and Early Richmond at 17@18c.

CANDLES—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market, but now are very decidedly; sales of standard brands were reported at the usual advance, 22@23½c gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CORN—The demand has improved for choice sweet; offers, white sales at 80@85c; yellow, 75@80c; other lots were dull at prices ranging from 70@80c for ear, 75@80c for shelled.

FLOUR—Weare reported a steady market, with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change from store or from mills both on lots of 100 barrels and upwards. Double extra in bbls $6 50@6 75; sacks $6 25; extra white wheat in barrels $6 00@6 25; sacks $5 75; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 50@5 75; in sacks $5 25; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75@5 00; in sacks $4 50@4 75; superfine spring wheat, in barrels $4 75@5 00; in sacks $4 50@4 75. Two Stars, blue brands $4 50@4 75; in sacks $4 25@4 50. Fancy White Wheat, $7 75@8 00 per barrel; in sacks $6 50; Pacific, $7 50@8 00 per barrel; Washington City, $8 00@8 50 per barrel; Dayton City, $8 00@8 50 per barrel.

FEED—We can report large receipts and liberal sales; prices have declined with sales at $20@21 per ton.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone a change; Gen. Grant was not compelled with most descriptions. We are reluctantly to follow with the current rates: Bacon shoulders, plain 12@12½c; C. R. do, 13½c; sugar cured, 15@15½c; clear do 16@16½c; S. C. hams 19½@19½c; Breakfast bacon, 16@16½c; canvassed 19½@19½c; barrels 18½c; buckets 18½c.

BEANS—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Adamantine 9½@10c.

CANDLES—Sales extra No 1 at $1 28@1 32.

CANDY—Boxed at—$4 @ cents. Hogs tongues $1 @ dozen.

DRIED BEEF—Is selling at 19@19½c.

FEED—The market is dull. The miller's report is good business being transacted at the following rates: Bran, $16 @ ton, delivings $1 00 @ 1?c shipstuff; $1 20 @ ton.

FISH—The market is quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at 5.5 @6.

HOMINY—The market was quiet with a supply equal to the demand. Sales of Pearl Hominy at $6 50@6 00 per bushel.

LARD—Market very limited; sales Eastern white time at 9½; Cleveland 9? 25 % bbl.

LOCUST MEAL—The market is weak and tending down with sales of 1 car load at $2 00 @ bushel; sales 4 bbls at $1 60; common 90@95c.

MOLASSES—Sales of Sugar House Syrup at 50c; Cuba 45@50c; Porto Rico—No. 1 $1 00 to No. 2 $? 50 and No. 3 $? 50. Market well supplied.

FEATHERS—There is nothing new to note in regard to this article; sales were made in a regular way from first hands at 60@65c for choice at 55@57½ @ lb.

FISH—The market is fairly dull in retail trade demand, but quiet and steady in jobbing lots; sales of 100 bbls Mackerel at $? 50@? 00 @ bbl.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change; limited sales at $? 50@? 00 @ bbl for No. 3; $? 50@? 00 @ bbl.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no change; limited sales at $1 30@1 35 @ bushel for prime white; $1 25@1 30 for amber; $1 20@1 25 for spring wheat, $1 ?5@1 ?0 for white corn; $1 ?0@1 ?5 for mixed; $1 ?5@1 ?0 for yellow; $1 ?0@1 ?5 for oats; $1 ?0@1 ?5 for rye; $? 50@? 00 for barley; $? 00@? 00 for buckwheat; $? 00@? 00 for timothy seed; $? 00@? 00 for clover seed.

GRAIN—Sales of shelled corn at 80@85c @ bushel; ear corn 75@80c @ bushel; oats 50@55c @ bushel; rye 90@95c; barley $1 ?0@1 ?5; buckwheat $2 00.

OAT MEAL—$3 50@3 75 bbl; half bbl $1 50.

GRAIN—The market was not an active one, with little or no change from our quotations of last week. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 ?5@1 ?0; No. 2 do at $1 ?0@1 ?5; No. 1 Red at $1 ?0@1 ?5; No. 2 do at $1 ?0@1 ?5; rejected at $1 ?0@1 ?5; white at $1 ?0@1 ?5. Corn—Sales of No. 1 at 80@85c; No. 2 at 75@80c; rejected at 70@75c. Oats—Sales of No. 1 at 50@55c; No. 2 at 45@50c; rejected at 40@45c. Rye—Sales at 90@95c. Barley—Sales at $1 ?0@1 ?5. Buckwheat—Sales at $1 ?0@1 ?5.

HAY—Sales of Timothy at $? 00@? 00 @ ton; Prairie at $? 00@? 00 @ ton.

HIDES—The market is quiet, with regular sales at $? 75@3 00 for choice, and $2 25@2 50 for inferior lots.

OIL CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, March 29, 1870.

CATTLE—The receipts for the week consisted of thirty-seven car loads, and a drove of some thirty, which was driven in by our own farmers, making in all about 700 heads. The supply met the demand, and most consignees or holder and purchaser were pretty evenly matched. Good fat smooth cattle which, it was expected by dealers, would command 7c, but fell short of that figure in a great many instances. The highest price paid was by Peter Fairly, an enterprising butcher of this market, who bought the choicest lot of cattle on sale at 6½c per pound for six heavy cattle. The following are the arrival of cattle by car load, as reported by the attending agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.:

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FEATHERS—Prices show a wide range; market nearly bare; Sackett's cherries quoted at 20@22c; Lawton's at 18@20c; and Early Richmond at 17@18c.

CANDLES—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market. The advantage of the market was evidently on the side of buyers, who did not manifest any desire to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

Market very weak. The attempt in the morning to get up a small excitement was a failure. Sales 1,500 bbls spot at 11½c; 2,000 bbls, first water, 11½c; 1,000 bbls, S. O., all year, 11½c; 2,000 bbls at Pithole at $3 85 ? bbl; later in the day spot and till July 1st, S. O., was offered at 11½c, a decline of ½c.

REFINED.

Market dull; prices weak; sales 1,000 bbls, April delivery, 26½c; quotations for March 25½@; May and June 26½c; May to December 28½c; B. O. all year 36½@.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP—Refined oil dull at 55½ francs.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 28.—The market is quiet and firm at $1 30@1 35 on lower creek; $4 00@4 05 here.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Market weak at 25½@26c for refined; crude 11½c.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Market dull and nominal at 11½c for crude; 26?c for refined, U. S. tax paid.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Market quiet and weak. March 25½; April 25½@25?c; May 25½c bid; April to June 26½c bid, 26½c asked; May to July 27½c asked. Crude 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 8 P. M.—Market quiet; prices irregular and rather tend to a further decline. Refined in bond 25½@26c for March and June, 26½@27c; May and December 26½@26?c; September and October 27½@27?c; all year 26½c; crude 11½c.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Market dull and weak; very few transactions and none reported; tendency downward. Crude on spot is quoted at 11c, and same for future delivery. Refined we quote for this month at 26½c.

Oil Receipts per Oil City and Rail.

Fretlon, Hill, Works, 250 Lockheart, F & Co., 50 Seaborn Oil Works, 200 W. Wissell & Co., 50 A. B. Miller, 200 Hyde & Co., 50

Total, 1,?50

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

R S Duncan, 220 bbls crude to Peerless Oil Works; T Hackett, 240 do do to Pittsburg Bond Co.; Fiers, Hill & Co do to S Wilson & Co; W Bartle, 160 do do to A B Mills; Lockhart, Frew & Co, 160 do do to Lockhart, Frew & Co.

Oil Shipped Last by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bros, 25 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Phillips, March & Co 361 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A Bell, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Clinton Oil Refining Co, 312 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 277 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined, 1,375 bbls

Oil Shipped Last by Western P. R. R.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 267 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Meltzer, Heider & Co, 39 bbls refined to Waring, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined, 306 bbls

Oil Shipped West by W. P. R. R. and P., F. W. & C. R. R.

A Hertz, 226 bbls refined to Chase, Harford & Co, Chicago, Ill.

Lockhart, Heiper & Co, 500 bbls refined to Chase, Ill & Co, Chicago, Ill.

Total Shipments Refined, 726 cases

Stone coal iron on hand, 23,203

Amount made during the year— Tons,

Total blast charcoal iron, 5,?90

Total blast charcoal iron, 5,?90

Stone coal iron, 117,?91

Of this amount probably not one half of it can be put upon the market before the first of July. May we not with this in view anticipate another rise in prices?

Bellefonte furnace, Ky., went out of blast on Saturday of last week.

Since September last, the Ashland furnace has produced 16,000 tons of pig metal.

We quote—

Foundry, No. 1 Ir. R.	$?2 00@?5 00
Foundry, No. 2 R. R.	?0 00@?2 00
Mill	?8 00@?0 00
Mill, No. 2	?5 00@?8 00
Stone coal No. 1	?0 00@?2 00
Stone coal No. 2	?7 00@?0 00

Boston Iron Market.

MARCH 28.—Business in pig iron is without change. The demand from manufacturers is unusually light for the season, owing to a lack of margin and the general backwardness of the trade in progress. There are also consuming a large quantity of old material, which is relatively cheap. But stocks of new iron, especially of refined, are light, and prices quite moderate, and holders are not pressing sales, that prices will be maintained.

Most of the scotch pig on the market is selling close down to the cost of importation, and no further concessions are made. The demand for the testing is not so firm, and large lots could probably be bought at a little less money, though small parcels are jobbing and retailing at about former rates.

Manufactured iron of nearly all descriptions is dull and unsettled, with prices tending to a lower range. This is especially true of merchants general hardware, the late fall in gold having become a fatal depressing influence, and keeping back buyers from the South and West, for both, owing to the competition among importers and manufacturers, has also declined to a very low range, involving a serious loss to sellers. Refined iron remains steady at former prices for new English rails continue to advance.

Hestonville Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, PA., March 28, 1870.

Sheep sales—Forty-three hundred sheep arrived at Park drove yards; good 7 cents; 6½@c all sold.

J. L. A.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firmer at 89c for No 1, and No 2 at 75½@76c for regular and strictly fresh, closing at 75½@76c for regular, this afternoon dull and unsettled at 75½c.

CORN—Firmer at 73½@74c for No 2; 72@73c for new; 69½@70c for No 2 for grade, closing at 73½@74c for No 2; 73c for new, 69c for no grade.

OATS—Quiet and stronger, closing at 37½@38c for No 2.

RYE—Quiet and stronger, closing at 67½@68c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at 90@95c for No 2.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 ?5 per gallon for wood bound packages.

PORK—Stronger at $15 75@15 80, closing at $15 75@15 80. Lard steady at 14½c. Sweet pickled hams 13½c. Meats quiet and steady at 10½c for salted shoulders; 12½@12½c for rough sides; 14½c for short rib sides.

BEEF—Firm; still bid and common $8 50@9 12½ for good to choice shipping.

CATTLE—Active at $5 50@6 10 for good cows and steers; $4 50@5 50 for fair to good; $3 75@? 00 for good smooth steers; $? 50@? 00 for extra.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour firm and in good demand. Family $? 00@? 00. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 ?0@1 ?0. Corn firm and in good demand at 70@71c. Oats firm and in good demand at 50@51c. Rye firm at 80@85c. Barley quiet at 90@95c. Pork steady at $15 50@15 75. Lard firm at 14@14½c. Bulk meats firm but quiet at 9½. Bacon firm and in good demand at 12½@13c. Whisky firm and ½@1c higher. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Butter firm at 25@30c. Cheese dull and ½ lower, 12@12½c. Eggs firm at 15@16c. Live hogs dull and weak at $4 ?5@5 00. Petroleum 23½@24c. Receipts—Flour 1,000 bbls. Wheat 1,000 bush. Corn 1,000 bush. Rye 1,000 bush. Barley 1,000 bush. Pork 200 bbls. Lard 500 firkins. Whisky 200 bbls. Sugar 500 hhds. Bacon 1,000 boxes. Exchange scarce and firm at par to ?0 premium buying. Money market easy at 6 to ?0 per cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 20@21c. Hemp dull and nominal at $? 00@? 00. Wheat—Sales of No 1 fall at 1?5c; No 2 fall at 1?4@1?5c. Corn—Sales of No 2 at 70½@71c; No 3 at 69½@70c. Oats—Sales of No 2 at 50@50½c; No 3 at 49½@50c. Barley quiet at 90@95c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions firm but quiet; pork nominal at $15 50@15 75. Dry salt meats—demand for round lots, and nominally; refined sides steady at 12½@12½c; small lots; clear rib sides dull at 13½c. Bacon—Clear and rough sides 12½c, and shoulders 10½c. Lard—Prime steam 13½c; choice leaf 14½c. Hams—Sugar cured 14@15c. Whisky—Sales of 1?? bbls at 90c. Hogs—Receipts 1,?00 head; shipments 1,?00 head; market steady at $4 ?5@5 00 for light; $5 00@5 ?5 for fair to good packing; $5 ?5@6 00 for prime to choice heavy. Cattle—Receipts 1,?00 head; shipments 1,?00 head; market steady at $? 00@? 00 for shipping steers; $? 00@? 00 for cows and heifers; $? 00@? 00 for Texans.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Rye flour dull at $4 ?5@5 00. Wheat dull and heavy, nominally unchanged; sales of 1?,000 bush at 1?0@1?1c for No 1 Red; No 2 do at 1?0c; No 1 White at 1?0c; No 2 do at 1?0c; Amber Michigan at 1?0c; No 1 Canada at 1?0c; No 2 do at 1?0c; Illinois Red at 1?0c; No 2 do at 1?0c; Illinois Amber at 1?0c; No 2 do at 1?0c. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 1?,000 bush at 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for low mixed; 70@71c for high yellow; 69@70c for low yellow. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 1?,000 bush at 50@51c for No 1; 49@50c for No 2. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions firm but quiet; pork nominal at $15 50@15 75. Dry salt meats—demand for round lots, and nominally; refined sides steady at 12½@12½c; small lots; clear rib sides dull at 13½c. Bacon—Clear and rough sides 12½c, and shoulders 10½c. Lard—Prime steam 13½c; choice leaf 14½c. Hams—Sugar cured 14@15c. Whisky—Sales of 1?? bbls at 90c. Hogs—Receipts 1,?00 head; shipments 1,?00 head; market steady at $4 ?5@5 00 for light; $5 00@5 ?5 for fair to good packing; $5 ?5@6 00 for prime to choice heavy. Cattle—Receipts 1,?00 head; shipments 1,?00 head; market steady at $? 00@? 00 for shipping steers; $? 00@? 00 for cows and heifers; $? 00@? 00 for Texans.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Cotton firm and little doing. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 fall 1?5; Grain steady; wheat 1?0@1?0; corn 70@71c; oats 50@51c; rye 90@95c; barley $1 ?0@1 ?5. Provisions firm and steady; sales of ?0 bbls pork at $15 50@15 75; bulk meats 12½@12½c; sides 13c; clear sides 13½c; canvassed hams 15@15½c; plain 14½@14½c; sugar cured 15@15½c; tierces 14½@14½c; buckets 15½c. Lard firm at 14½@14½c for prime; 15½@15½c for leaf. Whisky firm at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 28.—Flour very dull. Wheat unchanged; No 2 white Wabash $1 ?8; No 1 white Michigan held at $1 ?8; No 2 do $1 ?5; amber Michigan held at $1 ?2; No 2 do $1 ?0@1 ?0. Corn 1?@1?c better; No 1 58c; No 2 56c. Oats 1?@1?c better; No 1 46c; No 2 45c. Clover seed no better at $5 ?0.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania $1 ?0@1 ?0; Maryland $1 ?0@1 ?0; Southern yellow 95c; white 98@99c. Oats dull at 5?c. Rye $1 00. Mess pork firm at $?? 00@?? 50. Bacon firm; rib sides 14c; clear sides 15c; shoulders 12c. Lard firm at 15@15½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Beef cattle scarce and demand active; sales of 1,?00 head at 6@7c for fair to good; poorer common 5@5½c. Sheep dull; 4,?00 sold at 7@8c. Hogs are in good demand and sold at $? 00@? 00 for shop fed; and $? 00@? 00 for corn fed.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Cotton quiet; held at 22c; receipts 1,?00 bales; exports 1,?00 bales. Flour dull; super $4 00. Corn 80@85c. Oats 60@62c. Hay $?5. Bran $1 ?0@1 ?5. Pork $?? 00. Bacon—Shoulders 12½c; clear rib and sides 15½c; sugar cured 17½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat and rye unchanged. Corn unsettled; yellow 80@81c. Oats steady at 56@57c. Provisions be d firmly, and small business doing. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be found from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

ONE CASE.—There was only one case of drunkenness in the Seventeenth ward station house on Sunday morning.

THIEVERY.—Saturday morning, a boggy belonging to a Mr. Stewart, was stolen from his stable, near Lexington's mill on Second avenue.

ANOTHER LOSS.—Mr. W. H. Brown, the well known coal merchant, met with another loss last week, the Mary Alice sinking three barges of coal below Louisville. This one loss amounts to $15,000.

THE JAIL IMPROVEMENT.—The new wing of the jail, extending toward Fifth avenue, will be ready for occupation the present week. One department will be occupied by the female prisoners, and the other by male vagrants.

OMITTED.—In the comparison of the duty of the engines at the Allegheny and Birmingham Water Works, published on Saturday, we omitted to mention the fact that the new pumping engine in the latter was made by Messrs. Potts & Co., of this city.

GAS BILLS.—The Gas Company is collecting gas bills up to April 1st. This is done in consequence of the many changes of residence that occur on that day. A majority of the bills are met with the Duke's motto. After the 1st of April they might be met by a motto of an entirely different character.

WILLIE CABIES.—Willie Cabies, the mountain boy, who on Saturday morning last preserved from destruction the Pacific Express train, Pennsylvania Railroad, is reported as having on another occasion, by his unequalled fleetness and bravery prevented a terrible accident at the point mentioned, namely, Kittanning point.

A FUNERAL.—Considerable attention was attracted yesterday afternoon by a funeral passing through our streets, containing a hearse with two coffins in it. The deceased were two children of a citizen named Casey, a resident of Cherry alley, who died on the same day, and were buried at the same time. We are informed by Mr. Dick, the undertaker, that the cortege attracted great attention on the route to the cemetery.

SPRING STOCK.—Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, pioneers and gas fitters, 137 Wood street, near Fifth avenue, have just received their spring stock of chandeliers, brackets, pendants and fixtures of all descriptions for gas or oil, which embrace the latest and finest designs. Their chandeliers range as high as twelve lights, and are of one hundred different styles. Parties about to introduce gas or those using lamps should call and see their variety, as they sell both wholesale and retail at greatly reduced prices.

THE TWELFTH WARD.—It is proposed to make two sub-school districts out of the Twelfth ward, the citizens of the upper end of the ward desiring, but those of the lower portion are opposed to it. The directors have a project on foot to erect a school house on the present school building, corner of Baldwin and Smallman streets, and this, it is said, is occasioned of the feeling among the citizens of the upper end of the ward, and led them to make efforts to have the ward divided into two school districts. We understand the propositions will be presented before the Central Board at its next meeting.

GOVERNMENT SALE NEAR MANCHESTER.—The property adjoining the Marine Hospital, near the Allegheny City line, on the Ohio river, is again in the market, the Government having rejected the bid at the late sale. The property is certainly among the most valuable and manufacturing purposes now before the public, and should bring something like its value, even if the Government is the owner. Suitable property for business purposes, convenient to railways, is not very plentiful, and it is surprising the Manufacturers' Association should remain any length of time in the market. Read Collector Steel's advertisement in another column.

A NEW GAS OFFICE.—The plans for the new office building of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, on Sixth avenue, nearly opposite the Third Presbyterian Church were left with the Building Inspector, R. M. Reed, Esq., yesterday. The building will be one hundred and twenty feet six inches deep, thirty feet two inches wide, and twenty-five feet seven inches high. The front will consist of two stories, and will be of very handsome cut stone. The rear portion, while not quite so high as the front, will be divided into three stories. Barr & Moser are the architects, and Messrs. Brother the builders. We understand that the work will soon be commenced.

Progress of Discovery and Civilization in Africa.

A lecture on Colonization and the Progress of Discovery and Civilization in Africa, will be given this evening in Dr. Howard's church, Second Presbyterian, at seven and a half o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Finney. Many of our old citizens will remember Dr. Finney, not as merely a resident in Pittsburgh, while Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and will be glad to hear from him on a theme with which he is so thoroughly acquainted. We learn that only last week he received from his fifth voyage to Liberia, after a thorough examination of the country, characteristic of every country of the Republic. The lecture is free and will doubtless be attended by many of our citizens who look to the future of that great continent of Africa and of the Republic of Liberia.

New Bank Building.

The Union National Banking Company will erect, during the present season, a handsome building on the site of the building now occupied by the bank, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. It will be three feet, and three stories high exclusive of basement. The front will be of cut stone, of the French style of architecture. The basement will be fitted up for a store room, and the main floor will be elevated some feet above the street. The banking room will be 27x80 feet, and will be fitted up in handsome style. In the rear of the bank will be constructed a burglar and fire-proof vault, and adjoining the vault will be the directors' room. The floor of the counting room will be laid with Menton's encaustic tile, the beams beneath being iron with arched work. The rooms on the second and third floors will be fitted up for offices, with conveniences, both from Market street. The entrance to the bank will be at the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. It is estimated that the building will cost about $60,000.

ALLEGED CHILD STEALER.

A Man Arrested for Stealing a Child from the House of the Friendless.

Robert G. Dorr was yesterday arrested and committed to jail by Alderman McMasters, in default of $1,000, bail to answer a charge of child stealing.

The facts as stated by Mr. Wm. B. Sterrett, of Allegheny, the father of the child, are as follows: Sometime ago he placed three of his children at the Home for the Friendless in Allegheny. On Saturday last Mrs. Sterrance had occasion to go to the Home, and one of the children, a little girl, six years old, playing in the yard, to the fence by offering her some candy. As soon as she came to the fence he caught her and in spite of her cries, pushed her over the fence into a waiting buggy. Nothing has been heard of her since and no clue to her whereabouts can be obtained. Dorr, when arrested said that he was not a child-derman, declined to give any explanation, and simply said, "It is all my fault."

REARDON.

The Statement that the Officer at Alliance Refused to Arrest Him Denied.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, March 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of this morning I see an article in relation to the murderer Reardon which reflects discreditably upon me as an officer. It says:

"His first trip was to Alliance, Ohio, in response to a dispatch from Thomas Bevington, conductor of a coal train, who stated that Reardon had murdered his partner and run away. Mr. Bevington informed Hogue, on his arrival there, that he had applied to a police officer named McKeon, of Alliance Station, and told him until Hogue's arrival, but Brown, on being informed that Reardon was a fugitive, said he would not run the risk of making the arrest, as he had no warrant. Reardon soon after left for Ireland."

This is entirely untrue. I *never* refused to arrest Reardon. Upon the information from Bevington that the murderer was likely to come up on the train, I watched its arrival and kept a sharp lookout for a man answering the description, and had I seen him, would have taken him in charge and arrested him—warrant or no warrant—reward or no reward. My policy is to do what I should have done if there was no this, in addition to my principles of humanity. I never have refused to arrest on information received, and I request you publish this correction as a matter of justice to me. Yours, respectfully,

E. C. BROWN, Police Officer.

ALLEGED FORGERIES.

The Sudden Disappearance of Knechler, the Barber—Notes Drawn to His Order and Purporting to be Indorsed by a Firm in this City Pronounced Forgeries.

On Thursday, March 17, as will appear in our court reports, John C. Knechler was acquitted of a charge of perjury, preferred by Frederick Hafinot, but was directed by the jury to pay the costs. The circumstances under which the suit was brought were fully reported in our paper at the time. A few days ago we referred to the fact that Knechler had suddenly vanished from the gaze of his friends, and that too without any apparent reason. He had a neat and tastefully fitted up barber shop at the corner of Second avenue and Market street, was apparently doing a good business, and his sudden disappearance after being cleared of the charge alleged, caused no little surprise in his selectable. It is not known whether he settled the costs in the case mentioned, for if he did he had not time before leaving the Court room or within two days after his acquittal, as he was missed since Saturday, the 19th inst. Inquiries have been made for information relative to his whereabouts, but reference to the causes of the disappearance and whereabouts of Knechler, but those only needed to read the notes which he left behind, and nothing of importance was developed until yesterday, when things were brought to light which may possibly furnish a clue to the cause of the sudden departure. The notes referred to is as follows. Yesterday a note amounting to $100, signed by C. Knechler and indorsed by Hafinot, was discounted at Bank by John Seiferth & Co., liquor dealers, corner of Second avenue and Market street, was presented by the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, the indorsement of John Seiferth & Co. being declared to be a forgery. Another note for $100, bearing the same names and the same signatures of John Seiferth & Co. being declared to be forged, was offered for sale at C. H. Lee's saloon, Fourth avenue, and was refused. Lee's salesman found Knechler somewhat excited when offering the note for sale, as he is not about to be imposed upon, and refused to have anything to do with the purchase.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Election of Water Examiners.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway—Communication from the Controller—The Contingent Fund Nearly Exhausted—Butchers Stalls in the Market—Wooden Buildings—The Birmingham Passenger Railway—Street Ordinances—Toll Gates Within the City Limits, Etc., Etc.

The Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh met in regular session yesterday (Monday) afternoon, March 28, 1870, in their respective chambers, City Buildings, Fifth.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council was organized at two o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Gazzam, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, E. F. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kelley, Kirk, Liddell, Litzell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Smith, Snively, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, J. Wainwright, Wilson and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &C.

Mr. WHITE presented a petition for the paving of Ross street, Fourteenth ward, between Fifth avenue and Bluff street. Referred to the Committee on Paths.

An accompanying ordinance providing for the paving of the street was read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

AN IRON-CLAD WANTED.

Also, a petition of Martin Fromer for privilege to erect an iron-clad building at the corner of Magee street and Watson's alley. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

ST. PATRICK'S ALLEY.

Also, petition for the grading and paving of St. Patrick's alley. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

GAS.

Mr. HARTMAN, petition for a gas lamp on Franklin street. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Also, claim of Hartman & Lare for a reduction of business tax. Referred to Committee on Finance with power to act.

Mr. AHL, a resolution for a gas lamp on the north side of Liberty street, between Seventeenth and Twentieth streets. Referred to the Gas Committee.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition of Dickson, Marshall & Co. for an iron-clad building at the corner of Liberty and Twenty-third streets. Referred to the Wooden Building Committee.

NEW STREET.

Mr. E. F. JONES, petition for the opening of Branch street, Thirteenth ward. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

REMONSTRANCE.

Also, a remonstrance against the opening of Locust street. Referred to the Street Committee.

DALLAS AVENUE.

Mr. SEELEY, petition for the location of Dallas avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. EDWARDS, petition of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, that they have had a supplement passed to their charter and asking for the right of way over Federal street, Seventh avenue and Smithfield street to the Postoffice. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

ANOTHER NEW ROAD.

Mr. MURDOCH, petition for the opening of a road from the Ross to the Ward, terminating at Fifth avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

Mr. MURRAY, a communication from the Controller stating that it was his duty to keep the accounts posted in reference to the appropriations. Of the amount appropriated for contingent purposes at the beginning of the year —$52,500—only $2,841 65 remained in the fund. He suggested that no bills be ordered to be paid from the contingent fund that could possibly be paid from any other of the appropriations. Accepted and filed.

Accompanying the communication were bonds equal to the amount of money ordered to be paid and charged to the contingent fund.

Also, several petitions for reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

BOUNDARY AND HALKET STREETS.

Mr. SCULLY, petition for the opening of Boundary street from Fifth avenue to Fifth avenue; also, opening of Halket street from Braddock street to Fifth avenue. Both petitions were referred to the Survey Committee.

THE BUTCHER'S STALLS.

Mr. BURGWIN presented the following communication:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned butchers holding stalls in the Market House, respectfully represent that if our stallsare worth $26 a year rental, the stalls in the rear of ours are not worth more than $12 for the same term rental. We therefore suggest that the rent of the stalls in the rear be reduced in proportures named, and that by so doing the interests of the city will be subserved, while at the same time she deserves a fair revenue for the same.

Signed by nine butchers. Accepted. In Common Council the petition was referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Market Committee be instructed to have removed the stalls now located in the rear of the Market House, and that they be relocated by them for the inner stalls of the Market House, and that the Health Committee of Councils whether they may not be lowered without prejudice to the interests of the city, and that such report be made the present occupants of said stalls be permitted to occupy at their present rentals unless in case an application at the rentals now established.

On motion of Mr. McEWEN, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. MORROW, a resolution for a gas lamp on Bidwell street, between Braun and Mellenberger streets, and also one at the corner of Fifth avenue and Apple alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. WHITE, report of the Wooden building Committee, stating that they had had various petitions before them. They had the following ordinance and respectfully recommended their passage:

Ordinance giving Samuel O'Brien & Bro. the privilege of erecting a Jackson frame building on Liberty street, Twelfth ward.

Ordinance giving permission to M. Connolly to make improvements to a wooden building on corner of Penn and Seventh streets.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the report was accepted and the ordinances read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

AN IRON BRIDGE IN CHURCH ALLEY.

Mr. GALLAHER offered an ordinance giving the Messrs. Arbuckle & Co. the privilege to construct an iron bridge connecting from Market street. The entrance to the bank will be at the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. It is estimated that the building will cost about $60,000.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....*President.*
H. MCMASTER.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Arthurs, Albert, Baker, Barton, Beckman, Baymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Cassell, Cassidy, Cavanaugh, Cooper, Crawford, Desmond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, Fehrer, Freeley, Fleming, D. L., Fleming, John, Fulton, Gazzam, Hamilton, Jones, Jones, Lang, Lyons, Mattern, Meyer, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moore, Moorhead, Mowbray, Mullen, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, Oliver, H. W. Jr., Oliver, H. W. Sr., Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seibert, Seiferth, Seitz, Small, Steele, Sims, Smith, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Tomlinson, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. GAZZAM presented a resolution for a gas lamp on Third avenue, below Ferry street. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. JAHN, a petition for the appointment of a Fallowfield ward, Allegheny, assessor, for the appointment of the same. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition for a crossing on Liberty street, from southeast corner of Seventh avenue. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Also, petition for the grading and paving of Cassell street, from Carson to Second, terminating at Fifth avenue. Referred to the Committee on Paths.

Also, petition for a gas lamp on the north side of Liberty street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Also, petition for the grading and paving of Sarah street, from Carson to Second, terminating at Fifth avenue. Referred to the Committee on Paths.

Also, petition for the grading and paving of Cassell street, from Carson to Second, terminating at Fifth avenue. Referred to the Committee on Paths